

L.T. - STANDARD - MONDAY, DEC. 6, 1943

*Sunoco.*

GOOD EVENING EVERYBODY:

Two weeks after the conquest of the Gilbert Islands, <sup>a U.S.</sup> a task force ~~of Uncle Sam's Navy~~ has attacked the Marshalls, north of Makin and Tarawa. Admiral Nimitz <sup>in</sup> announced ~~late~~ this, ~~afternoon and at the same time~~ pointed <sup>S</sup> out that the Marshalls are very heavily defended. *The Japs have had years there to build up defenses.*

A Navy carrier task force began the attack last Saturday; ~~that was~~ two weeks to the day after the second Division of Marines and the Twentieth Infantry landed on ~~the~~ Tarawa and Makin. ~~Atolls.~~ The Admiral ~~at Pearl Harbor~~ naturally gives us ~~very~~ few details <sup>concerning</sup> of this latest offensive. But he makes it clear that this is a part of the continuing and continuous assault <sup>on the</sup> ~~on the~~ Japanese island empire in

the Pacific. Beyond the fact that the attack is being delivered in great force, we are not told how many of our warships or how many of our men are involved. Only that it's an all-out offensive.

L.T. SUNOCO -- MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1949

Lead.

~~GOOD EVENING, EVERYBODY:~~

No doubt you have been hearing the steady stream of words that has gone out from every radio tower in this and many other lands, since one this afternoon -- all about how the governments of the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union made public that joint declaration -- the one signed by Messrs. Roosevelt, Churchill and ~~Joseph Stalin~~ Stalin. Since one o'clock there hasn't been much talk of anything else, for it was indeed a public document without precedent in the annals of these three most powerful nations on earth.

Even if you have heard nothing else, let's review it all for a moment -- the story of how the three powers, meeting at Teheran, arrived at a common policy, and exchanged solemn promises to work together not only in the war, but in the Piping days of peace

that we all hope are soon to come:-

First, as to the war: The declaration uses these words: "We have reached complete agreement as to the scope and timing of operations which will be undertaken from the East, West and South." In other ~~words~~ <sup>there will be</sup> a triple-front against Hitler. And, the three say they are convinced that their common understanding ~~is~~ will guarantee victory.

Second, as to the peace, they are also sure that their concord will make it good and lasting. They say they recognize fully the supreme responsibility which they share with the other United Nations; that they are pledged to a peace that will secure the good will of the masses of all the peoples of the world, a peace to banish the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ scourge and terror of war for generations to come. But, they avoid the Utopian promise of abolishing ~~xx~~ war forever.

And they tell us they will ask for the cooperation and active participation of all nations, large and small.



They tell us they are convinced that no power on earth can prevent the destruction of the German armies by land, the U-boats by sea, <sup>and</sup> enemy war plants from the air. From attacks that will be relentless and increasing.

The declaration winds up with a highly idealistic statement of confidence that the day is coming when all the peoples of the world may live free lives, untouched by ~~xx~~ tyranny and in accord with their various and varying desires, and their own consciences.

As a gracious gesture to their Iranian hosts they also issued a statement about the status and future of that ancient and colorful land. Not only did they express their appreciation of the help the government of the Shah has given toward the prosecution of the war-- especially in permitting the transportation of supplies from the Persian Gulf to the Soviet Union -- but they added that the three powers

realize the difficulty this has involved for the people of Iran, and in return they offer to give the ~~xxxxx~~ government of Iran all the economic assistance possible, now and after the war. Yes, and they go so far as to guarantee the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, which has long been a problem in the Middle East, between the Russian Bear and John Bull.

Before this epochal conference began in the Persian capital there was a glittering ceremony, in the ballroom of the Russian Embassy: Lining the walls a guard of honor of British and Russian soldiers armed with bayonets, rifles and tommy guns. The American, British and Russian chiefs-of-staff were there with Marshal Voroshilov, the famous defender of Stalingrad holding the place of honor.

The first of the Big Three to enter the room was Churchill. Then came Stalin, more powerful than all the Czars of old; dressed in the uniform of a Marshal of the Soviet Union, Stalin stood facing His

Britannic Majesty's Prime Minister, who wore the uniform of a Colonel in the Queen's Own Hussars. Churchill once upon a time was a ~~young~~ young Subaltern in the Hussars - in the days of Kitchener and Chinese Gordan. The third to enter was the President of the United States, whose plain business ~~ex~~ clothes stood out spectacularly in the midst of all those uniforms. Between Stalin and Churchill stood a British Lieutenant, with a sword held upright across his eyes -- a ~~xx~~ sword in a glistening scabbard; a jeweled sword which British craftsmen had made by command of King George the Sixth. On it, inscribed the words: "To the steel-hearted citizens of Stalingrad, a gift of King George the ~~Xi~~ Sixth, in token

of the homage of the British peoples."

Churchill then read this message: "Marshal Stalin, I have the order of His Majesty, King George the Sixth, to present to you for transmission to the City of Stalingrad this sword of honor, of which His Majesty himself has approved the design."

The Soviet chief accepted the sword with a bow and spoke a few words accepting the gift in appreciation of the Russian people. He then raised the sword to his lips and kissed it. Thereupon he handed it to Marshal Voroshilov, who bowed and took the weapon across his arm. Then Stalin and Churchill walked over to stand beside President Roosevelt <sup>(Chair)</sup> As Voroshilov was walking out of the room with the sword, escorted by the Russian guard of honor, Stalin interrupted him, took the sword and showed it to President Roosevelt. The President smiled, looked at the sword, looked at Stalin, then said gravely: "Truly, a heart of steel." - ~~and~~



REACTION FOLLOW LEAD

So much for what you may already  
have heard. <sup>today</sup>

Most of the comments about the declaration of  
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MacKenzie King of Canada ~~said~~ it heralded the dawn of a  
new world. He thinks the Teheran document, coming on  
top of the Cairo conference, shows the four Allied  
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in what they can accomplish through cooperation.

Most Congressmen in Washington took the same  
<sup>view,</sup> ~~view,~~ <sup>But not all.</sup> ~~but some of them are dissatisfied.~~ Those who  
approve called the Declaration of Teheran a death  
warrant for Hitler's Germany, and a blueprint for winning  
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~~considered of itself sufficient encouragement.~~ Secretary  
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However, Senator Ellender of Louisiana, a Democrat, is disturbed by what he says appears to be an alliance of the United States with Russia and England. He says he doesn't like alliances because as a rule they breed secret treaties, which in turn breed suspicion.

Senator Taft of Ohio said that the phrase about welcoming other nations into the world family has him worried--it implies, he declared that the United States, Britain and Russia will be running things, but that the other nations can come in.

Nye of North Dakota says the Declarations of Teheran and Cairo alike are not direct enough in language--say nothing about the attitude of Russia and others respecting new territories and new peoples to be under their sovereignty;

"where the seeds for more wars are found;" as he puts it.

~~Some Republicans were cautious in their comments. For instance, Congressman Martin, Republican leader in the House, said he would have liked more details about the ~~firm~~ future of Europe, but he presumed that it was inadvisable to make such at this time.~~

One result of the Teheran meeting is that ~~ixxi~~ it is believed in Washington that General Marshall will lead the British and American forces in the grand assault on Hitler's Fortress Europa. In fact, some believe he will go straight to London to establish headquarters for the second front.

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While President Roosevelt was in Iran he made a couple of speeches to American soldiers, some of them invalids. He told them



he had had a very successful conference with Stalin and Churchill. And he spoke about a world for our children in which war would cease to be a necessity. "I think that is worth fighting for, even being sick for, in Iran," said he. In another speech he said to the soldiers that if they had told him three years ago, or he had said to them, that they would meet in Iran, they would have all thought they were completely crazy.

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In Moscow, the reaction is even more jubilant. The Russian people are particularly delighted that they no longer need worry as to whether there will be a second front. They now take it for granted. The folks in Moscow gave Stalin an ovation <sup>upon his return</sup> as he drove through the streets with Marshall Voroshilov. ~~And, there is~~ <sup>TP About</sup> ~~a good deal of speculation about~~ that third front, In Moscow this is taken to mean that in addition to the campaign in Italy



REACTION FOLLOW LEAD -,5

the Allies will invade Fortress Europe through either France and the Balkans, or both.

In every Allied country there seems to be the greatest satisfaction and relief that the meeting took place at all, and a feeling that it has bound us and the British and the Russians in a way that a year ago was considered impossible.

How about the Nazis? Well, they appear rather offended because the Declaration of Teheran included no appeal to the German people, which they evidently had expected. The Berlin radio today has been speculating as to why the Big Three had ignored them, why no appeal to the German people was not made.

## TURKEY

One result of the conference was a new flock of rumors that Turkey was about to be drawn into the war. There's a good deal of substance to these rumors tonight, because President Ismet Inonu of Turkey with his Foreign Minister and his Chief of Staff are somewhere in Africa tonight conferring with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. This information, ~~like some that we had last week,~~ comes from a British newspaper. This paper declares ~~publicly~~ that everything points to the certainty that Turkey will make her most important decision, to fight or not to fight.

Evidently the Germans have decided not to be caught napping. They have moved troops down into Bulgaria, large concentrations, troop ~~xx~~ trains pouring in, one after another, into Bulgaria. Some of them are only six miles from the Turkish border.

## RUSSIA

To celebrate the release of the Declaration of Teheran, Soviet soldiers delivered another heavy blow at the Nazis. They have established a semi-circle around the invaders ~~at~~ Cherkassy. To do this they had to fight their way through heavy mud. But in spite of the hard going, they cut an important railroad which runs parallel to the west bank of the Dnieper River. Which leaves the Germans in Cherkassy isolated. That railroad has been the main avenue of supply for tens of thousands of Germans in the big bend of the Dnieper.

On the front below Kremenchug, the Reds captured twenty-five German strong points.

Further north, in White Russia, other Soviet armies occupied inhabited points to threaten the German bases at Jlobin, Mogilef and Togachev. A dispatch from Turkey reports that the Russians are now at the gates of Jlobin and Togachev, and only eighteen miles away from Mogilev.

In the Kiev bulge, the Germans counter-attacked again with large forces of tanks, but were thrown back.



## JAPAN

The conference at Cairo between Roosevelt, Churchill and Chaing has evidently led a lot of people to expect an immediate dramatic move against Japan. But, they expect too much, say Army officers in India. There is no warrant for the belief that the time has come for the United Nations actually to bring Japan to her knees. What we should realize from the Cairo conference is that the attack on Japan can begin in earnest only after Germany surrenders.

## ITALY

The Allied march ~~on~~<sup>over</sup> Rome appears to have started on its most dramatic phase. This ~~is~~<sup>is</sup> a sequel to the British victory in the Battle of the Sangro River, <sup>[last week]</sup> and the subsequent ~~slight~~ advances of General Clark's army over the weekend. The United States Fifth Army is now rolling. They have captured three more heights of Mount Maggiore. The latest report from the fighting lines is that this battle is increasing in fury every hour. <sup>It</sup> ~~That~~ has put thousands of Germans in a position where they must either retreat or be surrounded. The <sup>spearhead</sup> ~~spearhead~~ of Clark's army is driving ahead with tremendous force. It ran over innumerable nests of Nazis. The Americans either wiped them out or just by-passed them. The enemy are fighting furiously, obeying their Fuehrer's orders to stand or die. Our army has taken hundreds of prisoners in the last twenty-four hours of mountain fighting.

At the last moment, the Germans launched a desperate counter-attack against the American right wing west of Venafro. In that fight, hundreds more of the enemy were killed or captured. The Americans at the latest report were within seven miles of Cassino. Clark's heavy guns are already pounding the Cassino area from ~~bank~~ positions west of Venafro. On Mount Maffiore the fighting was literally hand to hand, while Clark was bringing up his heavy machinery. American soldiers were using knives more often than guns. Those who reached the more inaccessible mountain crags received supplies and ammunition by aircraft, which brought them down with parachutes.

The British, Canadians, ~~and~~ New Zealanders, ~~and~~

*Indians,*  
of Montgomery's army also forged ahead. They gained two miles on a five-mile front and reached the Moro River.

The Eighth Army tanks are now poised for the first wide-



open operations in that Italian campaign. If the Germans cannot restore their line in the mountains, they will have to retreat up the Valley of the Sacco for maybe as much as thirty miles.

Before long the Allies will be within fifty miles of the Eternal City. The Germans have brought down another regiment of the Ninetieth Panzer Grenadiers, and they are now trying to hold back the Eighth Army in a battle for *Orsogna* - Orsogna, fifteen miles inland from the Adriatic. If they do not succeed, a large force of Nazi troops will be trapped between the United States Fifth and the British Eighth armies.

~~The land forces have had still further support from men-o-war. British destroyers have been shelling enemy positions and communications along both coasts of Italy. They have wrecked six German ships.~~



ELLIOTT

Shortly before the Cairo conference, there was a touching scene at an Allied air base somewhere in North Africa. A line of uniformed men, a mile long, was on parade, three thousand of them. Down that line passed a party of high officers, which included General George Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Armies of the United States, General Dwight Eisenhower, General Henry H. Arnold, Lieutenant-General Spaatz, and other officers in full regimentals.

Ahead of them went a jeep carrying a man in civilian clothes, with a grey fedora on his head. As he passed the Stars and Stripes, the standard of the Royal Air Force, and the French Tri-color, he took off that grey fedora and put it across his heart. When the jeep arrived at the end of the line, it stopped in front of the Colonel commanding those men on parade. *The Colonel* ~~He~~ stepped forward two paces and saluted smartly. The man

in the grey fedora returned the salute, smiled, stuck out his hand and said: "It is a grand looking outfit," and he added: "You have done a good job, Elliott."

Yes, it was the President of the United States speaking to his son, Colonel Elliott Roosevelt. The Commander-in-chief was reviewing for the first time the photo-reconnaissance wing commanded by his son.

It was a thrilling moment for the men in that line. Private James Battersby of Kewanee, Illinois, explained his feelings with the words, "I darn near fell over." Then he said that the soldiers all figured somebody big was coming, but they didn't know who until Private Battersby heard another soldier murmur:

"Blankety Blank---it's the President!" And, said Private Battersby: "I felt as if I had stepped on a live wire."

And now George, you look as though you were standing on a live wire, too.

It is a well-known fact that the...

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The book brought in the name of John...

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WILLKIE

In Republican circles, the lie was passed around with freedom and vehemence <sup>today.</sup> This is the culmination of something that has been brewing for weeks. Nelson Sparks, former Mayor of Akron, Ohio, and campaign manager for Frank Gannett in Nineteen Forty, wrote a book entitled "One Man, Wendell Willkie," ~~was~~ a scathing attack on the Republican candidate, <sup>in which he</sup> declared that the nomination of Willkie by the Republicans in Philadelphia was financed by New York bankers and engineered by tycoons of the public utilities.

The book brought in the name of John Cowles, Minneapolis newspaper publisher, an enthusiastic backer of Willkie. Cowles today made public a letter in which he declared that Sparks had published an utterly false series of insinuations. Cowles went on to describe the action as ethically contemptible and the cheapest kind of politics. Cowles is a second cousin of Thomas W.



Lamont, the New York financier. But he denies that he ever had any financial relations with Lamont. Cowles also jumped to the defense of Wendell Willkie, of whom he still approves.

## FLU

~~An ominous piece of news broke on the Atlantic Coast tonight. Influenza! <sup>the</sup> has broken out. So far there are no serious casualties. The Surgeon General <sup>of</sup> ~~of the Public Health Service of the~~ United States describes it as a mild epidemic <sup>so far.</sup> But he ~~has~~ urged <sup>s</sup> everybody who has the symptoms to go right home and go to bed. His reports show that in the forty-eight states of the union the number of cases of flu has doubled within a week.~~

~~This may not mean much to young people. but older ~~an~~ citizens will remember that twenty-five years ago an epidemic of what the doctors called Spanish Influenza became so serious that all the movie houses in the country had to be closed down for several weeks. ~~If the war had not been~~~~

~~already finished the results would have been disastrous.~~  
In the last couple of weeks there have been numerous cases in England of influenza which the British doctors have described as galloping flu. Members of the British Royal Family including King George the Sixth and the Duchess of Kent have <sup>it.</sup> ~~been~~

## UNION DUES

At one of the war industry plants in Detroit, more than a thousand out of sixty-six hundred employees are not at work today. There is no strike, and these workers are not absentees. They were prevented from going to work by a picket line because they had not paid their union dues.

A spokesman for the Company said that the effect of this action of the Union to collect its dues was to cause twice as many absentees as normally occur on the worst days of the month.

The police put a stop to the performance after a while by removing the president and vice-president of the local from the line and taking them to headquarters. Women had complained to the police that they had been refused admittance to the plant.

SUBMARINE

Extra

The news from Havana indicates that a Nazi submarine is at large in American waters. The Defense Ministry of Cuba announced that a Cuban merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk off Charleston, South Carolina, on December Third. Twenty-three members of the crew went down with her -- ~~only~~ but eighteen were saved.



TURKEY FOLLOW BALKANS

As for Turkey, her Foreign Minister put out a statement today which by inference denies that that country is about to ~~get into~~ <sup>enter</sup> the war. As a result of the conference at Cairo between President Inonu, President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill, the relations of Turkey with the Allies have been strengthened, but, he added that her foreign policy had remained unchanged. That policy, <sup>being one of</sup> ~~of course, is~~ neutrality.